



VOL. IV.

MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1871.

NO. 22.

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of 103 acres, on the Choptank river, having a steamboat landing, five miles from the Md. & Del. R. R.; one thousand acres of land, good buildings, a large variety of fruit, convenient to churches and schools, only six miles from Denton, the largest business town on the Delaware Peninsula.

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Denton, Caroline Co. Md., 1st February, 1871.

Select Poetry.

LOOKING FOR PEARLS.

AN ORIENTAL LEGEND.

The Master came one evening to the gate Of a far city—it was growing late, And sending his disciples to buy food, He wandered forth intent on doing good. He saw a crowd, close gathered in one place, Gazing with eager eyes upon the ground. Jesus drew nearer, and thereon he found A noisome creature, a bedraggled wretch,— A dead dog with a halter around his neck. And those who stood by mocked the object there, And one said scoffing, "It pollutes the air!" Another jeering, asked, "How long to-night Shall this a miserable cur offend our sight?" "Look at his torn hide," sneered a Jewish wit, "You could not even cut a shoe from it!" And turned away. "Behold his ears that bleed," A fourth cried in, "an unclean wretch indeed!" "He hath been hanged for thieving," they all cried, And spurned the loathsome beast from side to side.

Then Jesus standing by them in the street, Looked at the poor spent creature at his feet, And, bending o'er him, spoke unto the men, "Pearls are not whiter than his teeth." And then The people at each other gazed, asking, "Who is this stranger pitying the vile thing?" Then one exclaimed, with awe-struck breath, "This surely is the Man of Nazareth!" This must be Jesus, for none else but he, Something to praise in a dead dog could see! And being ashamed, each scowled toward his head, And from the sight of Jesus turned and fled.

Scientific Research.

Interesting Astronomical Facts.

The study of astronomy has ever been one of interest to the thinking and contemplative mind. Late discoveries in the science by the aid of the spectroscope, powerful telescopes and other scientific instruments for measuring distances, etc. have given us many interesting facts not before known.

In reference to the size of the sun, the relative measures would be making a comparison, as follows: A room about twenty-six feet in length, height and breadth, would be required to contain the representation of the sun's globe, while the globe representing the earth could be placed in moderately large goblet. The sun outweighs fully seven hundred and forty times the combined mass of all the planets which circle around it.

Mercury circles around the sun in the brief period of eighty-eight days, so that if the planet has seasons, these must be severely about three weeks long. When he is nearest the sun, he receives ten times more light and heat than we do; and the sun shows a disc five times larger to that planet than he presents to us. Pretty warm climate, to say the least of it, and no need of fire to cook food. His diameter is a little more than 3,000 miles; our earth is about fifteen times as heavy. Gravity, at its surface, is such that a pound weight of ours would weigh rather less than seven ounces.

Venus has a year of two hundred and twenty-four days, seventeen hours, very nearly, and her distance from the sun, which varies little during her year, is somewhat less than three-fourths of that which separates the sun from us. Her day is about thirty-five minutes shorter than ours, and her globe somewhat smaller than ours.

Mars is about 5,000 miles in diameter, so that his linear dimensions bear to those of the earth the proportion of about five to eight. The surface of the earth is about two and a half times as extensive as that of Mars. The substance of Mars has an average density of rather less than three-fourths of our earth, or very nearly four-fourths of our earth. Thus gravity at its surface is much less than ours, inasmuch that one of our pound weights, placed at Mars, would weigh but six ounces, three pennyweights. The length of his year is nearly six hundred and eighty-seven of our days, so that each of his quarters last about five and two-thirds of our months.

Jupiter is the giant of the solar system, and exceeds our earth some 1,230 times in volume, and more than three hundred times in mass. He has a diameter of about 85,000 miles, or nearly 11 times as large as the earth's, a surface of one hundred and fifteen times larger. Gravity at his surface is about 2½ times as great as on our earth, so that such creatures as exist around us would find their weight much more than double if removed to Jupiter. He lies more than five times farther from the sun than our earth, and the light and heat which he receives are replaced about one twenty-fifth of our supply. He rotates on his axis in about ten hours, so that his day is considerably less than half of ours. His axis is nearly perpendicular to his orbit, so that there is no appreciable seasonal changes. His year is 4,322½ days. He rejoices in four moons, and if they were all full at the same time, they would give to Jupiter one sixteenth part of the light we receive from our moon when full.

Saturn, in volume and mass, is inferior to Jupiter, being not quite seven hundred times as large as the length of our earth. The length of his day is ten and a half of our hours. His mean density is specifically lighter than that of any known planet. He occupies about twenty-nine and a half of our years in circling once around the sun. His distance is nearly twice that of Jupiter, and nearly twice that of the earth, making his distance 910,000,000 miles from the sun, and the light he receives is about 1-9th part of that of the earth. He has eight moons, and if they were all full at the same time, they would only give the one-sixteenth part of light that we receive from our moon when full. Saturn also has a belt that adds to its beauty, if nothing else.

Uranus and Neptune are considered the arctic planets, for they are certainly far enough away from the sun to feel comfortably cool. If there are any other planets beyond them they have not as yet been discovered. Little is known of the physical aspect of the two planets. Uranus has a diameter of about 33,250 miles. Neptune is somewhat larger, his diameter being estimated at 37,250 miles. It will be remembered that the diameter of the earth is about 8,000 miles. The volume of Uranus is seventy-four, and that of Neptune 105 times that of the earth. The disc of the sun, as seen from Uranus, is less than that which we see, in the proportion of 390 to one, while Neptune has a sun only about 1-900th of ours in apparent size. So small does the sun appear to these planets that, to eyes such as ours, it would appear like an exceedingly brilliant day star. Uranus is eighty-four of our years in circling once around the sun, and Neptune something over one hundred years. His distance is estimated at 17,100,000,000 miles.

The fixed stars, so called, are supposed to be suns illuminating other worlds. Their distance from our world is so great that the mind cannot well grasp such an immensity of space. The star Alpha Centauri, is one of the brightest in the heavens, and Sirius and Canopus alone surpassing it in splendor. The distance of Alpha Centauri is twenty millions of miles. The Star Sirius is four times further from us. To give us the light he does at that distance, it is estimated that he has a diameter of nearly 12,000,000 miles, and a volume 1,688 times as large as the sun's. Light travels at the rate of near 200,000 miles per second. In a single second light traverses a space equal to eight times the circumference of the earth. From the moon, light takes little more than a second, and a quarter in reaching us; from the sun, more than eight minutes; a longer or shorter interval from Mercury, Venus and Mars, according to the position of these planets; from about thirty-five to about fifty minutes from Jupiter; about an hour and twenty minutes from Saturn, and about twice and three times as long from Uranus and Neptune as from Saturn. The star of 61 Cygni is so far from us that it takes its light ten years to reach us, making a distance from us of 63,070,000,000 miles. Astronomers tell us that there are other stars that it took their light thousands of years in reaching us. When the human mind can grasp the infinity of space, it will then be able to grasp the infinity of God. His existence, knowledge, power and goodness.

Why are Mounts in Tops so Cold. There is a story of a squirrel, which, discontented with the cold valley where he had his home, set out to reach a mountain top, where, thought he, the climate must be warm and genial, since the spot is so much nearer the sun, and great source of heat. But on reaching the long-wished-for height, he found that, although the sun shone with clearer light, yet the cold was more intense than in the humble home he had left behind. He was well nigh frozen to death, and quickly and wisely resolved to return to the valley from whence he came.

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Popular Miscellany.

THE WIND OF THE EGYPTIANS.

The moderns are accustomed to pooh-pooh a good deal at people so unfortunate as to live before this nineteenth century, but just to think what some of these remote people and times did manage to find out and accomplish for themselves. There was Egypt—oldest and wisest of nations—what a record for her is deciphered, in the last fifty years, of her past.

What did the old Egyptian know about the oldest of the arts, and about farming? He knew how to manage his great river—the one source of moisture and fertility in that climate—so as to turn the desert beyond its banks into a garden and make Egypt a storehouse and granary for the surrounding nations. He built reservoirs so huge as to retain sufficient water from the overflowing river to feed it when it subsided— a lake four hundred and fifty miles around and three hundred feet deep—and this fitted up with a skillful system of floodgates, dams and locks. These were water works on a stupendous scale, truly.

As to what he knew about building, who has not heard of his pyramids, those vast masses, some of which were old in the time of Abraham, and yet built with such faithfulness and skill that the masonry is still perfect? He knew how to quarry and move huge blocks of stone, ninety feet in length, and then cover them with accurate and beautiful chiseling. The whole land was full of these wonderful statues, obelisks, tombs, and temples.

About manufacturing, he knew how to weave linen so fine that each separate thread was composed of three hundred and sixty-five small threads twisted together. He knew how to dye it purple, and blue, and scarlet, and how to embroider it. He knew how to get iron and copper from mines at Sinai, and how to make useful tools of them when obtained.

But what did he know about science? He understood geometry well enough, at least, for land surveying. He understood the rotundity of the earth, the sun's central place in the solar system, the obliquity of the ecliptic. He could foretell eclipses, the position of the planets, the true length of the year. He had found out a method of notation—two of them, indeed, the decimal and the duodecimal. As for chemistry, its very name (from Chemi, which means Egypt, tells us where it was first studied. No wonder that the Egyptians got the reputation among their more ignorant neighbors, of being magicians. As for books, the old Egyptians made paper and wrote on it, and we have now papyrus rolls made in the time of the early Pharaohs; but he went on further to turn his buildings, his obelisks, even his coffins into books, inscribing them with histories and biographies, by representing on them, through paintings and sculpture, all his occupations and beliefs, his hopes and fears.

One asks in wonder where he got all this knowledge. Ancient Greece went to him for it, just as the American goes to Germany. We can trace the germs, at least, of our science and art to nations removed from us by ages; but whom did the Egyptians learn from? Were these sons of Ham the first to develop to such a marvelous degree the arts of life? Did they find out by original observation what has been transmitted to us? And through what remote antiquity were they slowly accumulating the experience which qualified them to establish such stable institutions, such settled traditions, such attainments in science and art?

No one can tell. At a point beyond our furthest traditions her records show her to us rich; powerful, cultivated, skillful. Of the long ages before she was able to record her changes, time has long obliterated all traces. The world had long forgotten all about her, till the researches of the last half-century brought to light her long-buried life. Strange enough it is to be brought face to face with the monuments of a civilization compared to which all European history is but of yesterday, which was old in the days of Abraham—and to find there so much in common with our own.—*Scientific American.*

WATERING PLANTS WITH HOT WATER.—It has lately been shown, by careful experiment, that sickly potted plants, even some that have almost died out, can be greatly benefited, and sometimes, indeed, entirely restored to vigor, by applying warm water to them instead of cold. In certain cases, clematis which had never bloomed, or did so only imperfectly, after being treated with lukewarm water, increasing the temperature gradually from 140 degrees up to 170 degrees, Fahrenheit, produced the most magnificent luxuriance of bloom. Similar results occurred with an old plant of Hoya; and also with an India rubber tree which had nearly withered away. In all these cases applications of water heated to about 110 degrees Fahrenheit, without any other precaution, caused a new and flourishing growth.

An attendant at Mount Vernon, not long since, found a lady weeping most bitterly and audibly, with her handkerchief at her eyes. He stepped up to her and said, "Are you in any trouble, madam?" "No, sir," she sobbed. "I saw you weeping." "Ah!" said she, "how can one help weeping at the grave of the father of his country?" "Oh, indeed, madam," said he, "that's it! The tomb's over yonder; this is the lady's house."

THE PROGRESS OF SCANDAL.

My friend advised me, if ever I took a house in a terrace a little way out of town, to be very careful that it was the centre one—at least if I had any regard for my reputation. For I must be well aware that a story never loses by telling; and, consequently, if I lived in the middle of a row of houses, it was very clear that the tales which might be circulated to my prejudice, would only have half the distance to travel on either side of me, and therefore could only be half as bad by the time they got down to the bottom of the terrace, as the tales that might be circulated of the wretched individuals who had the misfortune to live at either end of it; so that I should be certain to have twice as good a character in the neighborhood as they had. For instance I was informed of a lamentable case that actually occurred a short time since.

The servant at No. 1 told the servant at No. 2, that his master expected his old friends, the Bayleys, to pay him a visit shortly, and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected to have the Bayleys in the house every day; and No. 3 told No. 4 that it was all up with No. 1, for they couldn't keep the bailiffs out. Whereupon No. 4 told No. 5 that the officers were after No. 1, and that it was as much as he could do to prevent himself being taken in execution, and that it was near killing his poor dear wife; and so it went on increasing, until it got to No. 32, who confidently assured the last house, No. 33 that the Bow street officers had taken up the gentleman who lived at No. 1 for killing his poor dear wife with arsenic, and that it was confidently hoped and expected that he would be executed!

ASHES AS A CATTLE FEED.—In a late number of the Maine Farmer, a gentleman gives his experience in treating neat stock affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, &c. His cattle were one spring afflicted in this way, they became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He had an impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone, but his neighbors used bone meal, without noticing any good results whatever. Last spring he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barn yard, and threw out to them a about a shovel-full each day. They all ate with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture, he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up, and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years. He says this morbid appetite was unnoticed years ago, from the fact that the land was new and "ashy" from the burning of the woods and land clearings. He has another proof of the value of ashes for stock from this incident. He had a large tub full of leached ashes which remained in it for some time. It was afterwards used as a watering tub; and when the cattle drank from it, they would lick and gnaw the sides and bottom of the tub, actually biting out pieces and eating them. Later he gives one quart of ashes with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle about once a week, and finds it to agree with them wonderfully.

An Illinois woman committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple tree. At the funeral, a friend noticing the sad appearance of the husband, consoled him by saying that he had met with a terrible loss. "Yes," says the husband, heaving a sigh; "she must have kicked like thunder to shake off six bushels of apples that would have been worth a dollar a bushel when they got ripe!"

TO CLEAN OIL-CLOTHS.—If you wish to have them look new and nice, wash them with soft suds and lukewarm water, and wipe perfectly dry. If you want them to look extra nice, after they are wiped, drop a few spoonfuls of milk over them, and rub them with a dry cloth.

When James Russell Lowell was in Italy, a beggar friar came to him one day with a subscription for repairing his convent. Lowell said, "Ah, but I am a heretic." The friar replied, "Undoubtedly, but your money is perfectly orthodox."

TO KEEP KNIVES FROM RUSTING.—An excellent way to keep knives from rusting is to scour them on a board, crosswise, with some dry brick, after having wiped them perfectly dry; and put them away without wiping off the brick dust.

BLACKING FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—Take good black ink, and mix with dissolved gum arabic. Apply with a brush or sponge. This gives a beautifully new appearance to Morocco shoes that have become a little rusty.

TO WHITEN STRAW HATS.—Scrape stick sulphur with a knife, mix the powder to a mush with water, plaster it thickly over the straw, and place in the hot sun several hours; brush off when dry. An easy and effectual plan.

Why does the fool who never laughs remind you of the wisest man? Because he is a solemn 'un

Why is a wig with a twisted tail like the ghost of Hamlet? Because it could a tail unfold.

JOAN D'ARC.

When Horace Walpole wished to amuse his father by reading a historical work to him, the aged statesman, "hackneyed in the ways of men," exclaimed—"Anything but history; that must be false." Dr. Johnson according to Boswell, held a somewhat similar opinion; and Gibbon, alluding to the fallacies of history, said, "the spectators of events knew too little, the actors were too deeply interested, to speak the real truth." The French heroine affords a remarkable instance of historic uncertainty. Historians, one copying the words of another, assert she was burned at Rouen, in 1431; while documentary evidence of the most authentic character, completely negating the story of her being burned, show she was alive, and happily married, several years after the period alleged to be that of her execution.

Many of these documents are in the registry of the city of Meutz, and prove she came thither in 1436. The magistrates, to make sure that she was not an impostor, sent for her brothers, Pierre and Jean, who at once recognized her. Several entries in the city records enumerate the presents, with the name of donors, that were given to her on the occasion of her marriage with the Chevalier d'Armoise, and even the marriage contract between Robert d'Armoise, Knight, and Jeanne d'Arc, la Pucelle d'Orleans, has been discovered.

The archives of the city of Orleans, contain important evidence on this subject. In the treasurer's accounts for 1435, there is an entry of eleven francs and eight sous paid to messengers who had brought letters from Jeanne, la Pucelle. Under date of 1436, there is another entry of twelve livres paid to Jean de Lys, brother of Jeanne, la Pucelle, that he might go and see her. The King of France enrolled Joan's family, giving them the appellation of de Lys, derived from the fleur de lys, on account of her services to the state; and the entry in the Orleans records corresponding with and corroborating the one in the registry of Meutz, which states that the magistrates of the latter city sent her brothers to identify her. These totally independent sources of evidence confirm each other in a still more remarkable manner. In the treasurer's accounts of Orleans for the year 1439, there are entries of various sums expended for wine, banquets, and public rejoicings, on the occasion of Robert d'Armoise and Jeanne, his wife, visiting that city. Also a memorandum that the council, after mature deliberation had presented to Jeanne d'Armoise the sum of 210 livres, for the services rendered by her in the siege of the said city of Orleans. There are several other documents, of equally unquestionable authority, confirming these already quoted here; and the only answer made to them by persons who insist that Joan was burned is, that they are utterly unexplainable.

It has been urged, however, that Dame d'Armoise was an impostor; but if she were, why did the brothers of the real Joan recognize and identify her? And admitting that they did, for the purpose of profiting by the fraud, how could the citizens of Orleans, who knew her so well, and fought side by side with her during the memorable siege, allow themselves to be so grossly deceived? The idea that Joan was not burned, but another criminal substituted for her, was so prevalent at the period, that there are accounts of several impostors who assumed to be her, and of their detection and punishment; but we never hear of the Dame d'Armoise having been punished.

In fine, there are many more arguments in favor of the opinion that Joan was not burned, which need not be entered into here. The French antiquaries, best qualified to form a correct opinion on the subject, believe that she was not burned, but kept in prison until after the Duke of Bedford's death, in 1435, and then liberated; and so we may leave the question—a very pretty puzzle as it stands.

In 1775 Benjamin Franklin, after removal from his Deputy Postmaster-Generalship by the British Government for his rebellious spirit, was appointed chief of the postal department by the Colonial Congress, and had the supervision of about fifty post-offices in the whole country. There are now about 29,000 post-offices in the United States, and they are being created as fast as the appropriations for the Post-office Department will admit. Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$5,000,000 for postal affairs, but this sum will be exhausted before the next fiscal year.

SUNFLOWERS.—Plant sunflowers, if there is any place about your house where water is thrown out and likely to become malarious. This plant has the power of absorbing malaria and purifying the atmosphere. The advice is meant for country folk.

A contemplative genius estimates that if Brigham Young were an additional weed on his hat every time he lost a wife or a mother-in-law, he would be now wearing a hat just twenty-seven miles high.

Knott and Shott fought a duel. The result was that they changed conditions. Knott was shot, and Shott was not. It is better to be Shott than Knott.

Summer fallowing ameliorates a soil, and if properly done gets rid of most of the weeds and noxious plants.

The Farmer.

From the Planter and Farmer.

VITAL SHOCK IN PEACHES.

About ten years have elapsed since a full crop of apples was yielded by a large tree in my garden—say 40 bushels. Another tree in this vicinity yielded about 50 bushels. The sudden and remarkable arrest of this large crop was predicted by an old man who watched the severe trimming I gave the tree, and the prompt reduction in its fruit for several years to much less than one-half the crop of last year, (say 30 bushels) and that only alternately, with years of almost entire failure. This may have originated the idea with regard to the importance of husbanding the vitality of

The Legislature last winter passed a law requiring all persons in business to take out a license on or before the first of June, and imposing a fine of five hundred dollars upon all persons who disregard it. The Legislature adjourned without making any provision for giving publicity to the law, and while many persons have not heard of it all, there are some who have, but do not know how or where to procure the license. We have been frequently importuned in regard to this new law, but have been unable to give any satisfaction on the subject, more than that there was a license to be obtained by the first of June, for we had not seen the law, and only knew that such an one was passed.

As ignorance of the law is no excuse for crime, our law-makers should make their decrees known. The expense of having them published in all the papers of the State would not be much, and then everybody would have the facilities for knowing them, and if they did not it would be their own fault. It is no more than just that they should be published, and we hope that our next Legislature will make provision for it.

Under the late revenue law, says the *Delawarean*, all persons firms or corporations engaged in buying and selling goods, or in manufacturing goods, wares or other articles, are required to take out a license for carrying on their business, on or before the first of June, and that applications for them must be made to the Clerks of the Peace. The tax is \$5 for the license and 10 cents on each 100 dollars of the cost value of purchases or articles manufactured. Single or married women, trading in their own name, whose purchases are under \$1,000 per annum, are exempt; and manufacturers to the value of \$500 in each year are exempted from the payment of said tax or license. Persons applying for license should bear in mind that the tax is on the cost value of their goods or manufactures. Cost includes the price paid for the goods purchased, transportation, and other charges, or the value of the raw material used in manufacturing, wages and other expenses incurred in producing the articles manufactured. Every lawyer, physician, dentist, conveyancer, and private banker ought now to be in possession of a ten dollar license under the new law.

We have received a communication from Samuel Townsend, Esq. in reply to Mr. Dean's article, in the Journal and Statesman, of Tuesday, which we are compelled to omit this week owing to a press of advertisements and local news, which were received on Thursday afternoon. It is of a political nature and will keep until next week, when it will appear on our first page. Mr. Dean can look out for it.

Hon. Geo. Vickers, advertises in this issue at private sale, a farm on the Sassafras river one mile and a quarter from Glens and within a half mile of Georgetown, containing 260 or 270 acres. It has on it three peach orchards, in full bearing and two apple orchards, and says it is one of the finest farms in Kent county. See advertisement.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the enterprising firm of Worden & Evans, Smyrna, Del. are manufacturing state peach baskets which they offer at lower prices than formerly; that they are manufacturing oaks, doors, blinds, &c. and are also the agents of Wood's celebrated self-rake reaper.

Charles B. Loro, Attorney General of this State, has written a letter to the press of Delaware, which we will publish next week, enumerating what kinds of business are required to pay a license under the law, and extending the time of procuring such licenses until the 1st of July.

The present Congress of the United States, according to a writer in the *Journal of Social Science*, consists of 216 professional men, 40 merchants, 23 farmers and planters, and 81 not classified. The professional men constitute more than two-thirds of the entire body, of whom 100 are lawyers.

Thirty-nine thousand dollars have been voted to the country by a decision from the Senate at Washington that Senators should be paid salaries for the extra session of the Senate on Saturday last.

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LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

RACIST.—Mr. W. R. Cochran has a very fine track on his farm, near this town, three-quarters of a mile in length, built expressly for his own use, on which he is training his sorrel colt, a very fine three-year-old mover. Monday last being a holiday, quite a number of gentlemen congregated on the track, and some serious racing was indulged in. After Mr. Cochran and Mr. McDowell showed their horses off at a three-mile race, B. R. Mr. John Cochran let their horses "go" to the later coming in ahead. After the conclusion of this race another took place between Mr. John Cochran and Mr. Charles Derickson. Mr. Derickson's horse being, which was in turn beaten by Mr. John R. Cochran's horse, and also by Mr. Blinson's horse; Mr. William Green's horse was also pitted against Mr. William Green's sorrel, the sorrel coming in ahead. Mr. Green's horse has not been speeded for about two years, but after two or three weeks training would make a close contestant of the sorrel. All times were made from 3 to 3.58.

BRUTAL MURDER.—A colored man by the name of George Hackett, laid on Sunday morning on the railroad between Masses and Morris station, Kent county, Md., on Monday evening last, by two white men named Geo. H. Walls and Alex. Newman. He was cut and stabbed with a knife early on Tuesday morning from the effect of the wounds. Walls has been arrested and sent to jail, and according to the *Smyrna Times* is just account, Newton was surrounded by a large crowd of men in a swampy near York station. By this time he is probably safely lodged in jail also.

ESCAPE.—The two Irishmen, James and John Murphy, who so brutally assaulted Mr. Jefferson H. Ford, near Smyrna, over a year ago, escaped from New Castle Jail on Saturday morning last. Through a misunderstanding between the Sheriff and the Jailor the main front door was left open and they took advantage of the mistake. Pursuit was made, and the two men were seen near New York on Monday. At last accounts John is still at large. They had but a short time to remain to complete their fifteen month's imprisonment.

RELIGIOUS.—Forest Presbyterian Church.—Rev. John Patton, D. D., Pastor. Services—Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock, and Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock. St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Rev. John Collins, Rector. Services—Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock, and Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock. Also Friday at 4 o'clock, p.m. Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. Vaughan Smith, Pastor. Services—Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock; Sabbath evenings at 7 o'clock.

On Tuesday afternoon last we dropped into the carriage manufactory of J. M. Cox & Bro., and meeting the senior partner, we were shown in the show-room, where our eyes beheld a table, groaning, as the stereotyped phrase goes, with the fruits of the season, intended as a treat for his employees. Soon they were invited in, about a dozen in number and the ice cream, strawberries, cakes, &c. were dispatched with a relish. Mr. Cox's wife and sisters were present, also a number of invited guests.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office, Middletown, Del. June 1st, 1871:—Emington R. Jane Collins, col. Frank Gould, John R. Gill, Rachel Harris, Mary F. Harris, Joseph Hoops, Mandy Harp, Lemuel Jones, Fannie Jones, Thomas Jones, James Knicker, John Knicker, Kelly, Joseph Merritt, Robert Thomas, Thomas Vandyske, Katy Watson, 2. Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

From March 1st to May 31st, inclusive, there were shipped through the Chesapeake & Delaware canal, going eastward, 24,893,930 feet of lumber, from the Pennsylvania Canal; 229,720 tons of coal, from Baltimore; and 7,132 tons of oysters, from the Chesapeake Bay. There were, during the same time, 5,099 passengers through the canal—2,611 going east, and 2,488 going west.

Today, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Joel Woodward, near Newark, Del. will cut the first cheese made in Delaware, and the citizens of the neighborhood will be present to celebrate the establishment of the new industry of cheese making in our State. The exercises will consist of addresses, music, collation, &c. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WARNING.—On Monday last, officer Jones took up the body of J. W. Wright, which was running at large in the streets. The fine and costs amounted to \$1.60. Owners of horses who do not wish to incur the same expense should keep their horses out of the streets. Little else was done, owing to the full of the streets, and another belonging to Rev. Cyrus Huntington, who had an intolerable dread of an umbrella, were placed under the Professor's care and are now as gentle as lambs.

The contract for building the new jail has been awarded to a man at Harrington, Pa. but from present appearances he is not likely to come to time, as one of his bondsmen must be a Delawarean, and nobody seems to know him, not even Sloan, the architect, so by rights the contract will have to go to Messrs. Fisher & Hochman of Dover, the next lowest bidder, a "consummation devoutly to be wished," for we should by all means patronize our mechanics, especially when they are as good as foreigners, and we have every reason to believe they are.

By the way, while speaking about mechanics, reminds us that owing to hard times, and hence no building going on, that many of our best carpenters have been compelled to leave us to seek employment elsewhere, and unless the construction of the jail goes to a Dover builder, many more will have to leave.

The Norway pine set out on our "green," to which reference was made in the Transcript some time ago, are dying to the general satisfaction of our citizens. It has been fully demonstrated that they are obstructions to the view and impede the circulation of air, therefore though ornamental to the eye of some they are by no means useful.

A great improvement is being introduced in our town, and I am surprised that it was not thought of long ago, namely a street sprinkler. During the long dry spell we have passed through the dust and discomforts of the season were almost beyond endurance, all of which might have been avoided by a trifling expense.

Ice is selling at a half cent a pound with a lack of buyers. The strawberry season will draw to a close this week. Notwithstanding the extremely dry and hot weather there has been a large yield and the shipments from this point have been enormous, though I have not been able to gain any statistics, and notwithstanding the large quantities sent away the supply has been large for home consumption, at reasonable prices.—10 cents a quart being the average price. The firm of Richardson & Robbins, the extensive fruit canners in this place are busy night and day putting up this delicious fruit, the orders they are filling this season for New York and Boston are almost fabulous.

Mr. J. H. Thal, of Delaware City, has contracted to build a three-story brick house, with French roof, for Mr. Charles G. Ash, which, when finished, will add greatly to the beauty of the town.

S. Todd Jenkins, Esq. has on his farm, a few miles north of Milford, over 100 varieties of pears, over 100 of apples, and over 300 varieties of fruit of all kinds.

The Government made an appropriation of \$15,000 for the improvement of the harbor of the Christians, at Wilmington, and the contractors are at work.

Chas. G. Ash, and Jos. M. Vanhook, of Del. City, have been appointed as aids on Governor Parker's staff, with the rank of Colonel.

The Townsfolk festival, for the benefit of the M. E. Church, held last week, was a success, netting over \$200.

His has his men in working order, and is dispatching the refreshing beverage at six cents a glass.

ELKTON AND MIDDLETOWN RAILROAD.—ELKTON, May 30th, 1871.—The incorporators of the two branches, Maryland and Delaware, of the Elkton and Middletown Railroad, met at the Elkton Hotel in Elkton, today. Hon. Robt. Fowler, of Baltimore City was called to the Chair, and Charles M. Ellis was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Fowler on taking the chair, congratulated the incorporators upon the favorable prospect of the road, assured them of his interest in the enterprise, and pledged himself to all due influence and exertion to secure the necessary funds for its completion.

Hon. Hiram McCullough read the certificate executed by the incorporators of the Maryland and Delaware, under the provisions of the general railroad law of Maryland. This certificate only requires the approval of one of the judges of this judicial district to give it due force.

Mr. McCullough also submitted the following report of the chief engineer of the P. W. & R. R. Co. made from a preliminary observation of the proposed route.

P. W. & R. R. Co.—Engineer's Office, Philadelphia, May 29th, 1871. ISAAC HINCKLEY, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I examined the route for a Railroad between Elkton and Middletown on the 26th, as directed by you, and have no doubt that the line as proposed is the best general route that can be built. I would require two or more lines from Elkton to a mile or more southward, then follow the old Eastern route line to a point about three miles from Middletown, then with a new line direct to Middletown.

Of course an estimate will be only an approximation and one would be made up as follows: One mile from Elkton, \$25,000 00 7 miles from Elkton, 12,500 00 1 mile at Pilot Bridge, 17,500 00 3 miles to Middletown, 15,000 00

Total, \$175,000. A survey of the line could be made in about two weeks, and a more correct estimate made. The above does not include anything for right of way. Very truly yours, T. T. FULLER.

Mr. James B. Grooms suggested the propriety of adopting the charter of the Elkton and Masses Railroad for our basis of action, and urged in a speech of some length, his remarks caused a very animated debate, which was participated in by Mr. McCullough, Mr. Grooms and Mr. Evans. Without any distinctive action being taken upon the suggestion of Mr. Grooms there was a general assent to the plan of the Elkton and Middletown railroad, with a charter having other objects. This discussion also indicated the unalterable determination of the incorporators to build the road direct from Elkton to Middletown, and all subscriptions to the road are to be upon that condition, distinctly and unequivocally expressed.

The prejudices of the meeting were against proceeding under the general railroad laws of the State, for the reason that this law forbids any company organized under it to charge more than three cents a mile for passenger fare. It was therefore thought advisable to apply to the next Legislature for a special act for the purpose, as Mr. Cox's wife and sisters were present, also a number of invited guests.

The President appointing the following committee: For Baltimore City, J. M. Cox & Bro., Fowler, Hiram McCullough; for Delaware, Thos. Massy, E. T. Evans, Henry Clayton, Robert A. Cochran, R. Samuel Pennington and George W. Ingram; for Cecil county, David Scott, Wm. J. Jones, Wm. Lindsay, John Peach, Carl Hoffman, Charles M. Ellis, James B. Grooms.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare subscription books for the use of the committee. Adjourned subject to the call of the next meeting. ROBERT FOWLER, President. CHAS. M. ELLIS, Sec.

DOVER ITEMS.—Our correspondent at Dover sends us the following items: Pratt, the horse dealer, held forth here during Thursday, Friday and Saturday last week, and Monday of this week, exhibiting his fine ponies to large and admiring crowds of our citizens, and to say that his visit to Dover has been an entire success it is only necessary to remark that he has sold a large number of his ponies, and we have yet to hear of a single instance of dissatisfaction, but on the contrary his system of horse education has met with unqualified approval. Several horses, one of the property of Isaac Jones, full of blood, quick and another belonging to Rev. Cyrus Huntington, who had an intolerable dread of an umbrella, were placed under the Professor's care and are now as gentle as lambs.

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Mr. Unruh, the barber, has procured an assistant and is now prepared to wait upon all who desire a clean shave, or their locks trimmed. He will also cut hair on Saturdays.

New Carriage Factory.—There will be a special meeting of New Castle Presbytery at Newark, on Monday next at 11 a. m.

For the Middle-town Transcript.

MR. EDITOR:—In pursuing the local column of your last issue, I noticed a small item headed, "An important question supposed to be settled," under which it is stated that a gentleman residing on the Levels has settled in his mind the question that a turkey gobler which took possession of a nest of eggs and hatched them, was the mother of the brood and not the fowl that laid the eggs. To this opinion you took exception, and made a short comment. Now, sir, I do not wish to enter into a discussion about the matter, knowing it to be simple and trivial, yet, should there be no contradiction to your argument, (your paper having such a large circulation) it would perhaps leave many as I think, under a false impression. You took Worcester as your authority, which is very good; but I will use Webster, which you will readily admit is better. According to the definition you gave (a female parent) evidently proves that a gobler could not be a mother; but if you examine the first and second sections under the definition of mother given by Webster you'll observe he does not confine himself to one meaning, as you say of Worcester, but says a mother is a female parent; or the source of birth or origin. It is obvious that source is that from which anything rises or comes forth. Now then the gobler hatched the eggs, consequently the source of the brood was this gobler, and therefore the gobler must have been the mother. In order to show an absurdity in the gentleman's argument who called the gobler mother, you said that eggs have been hatched by the heat of a stove, and if this theory be correct the stove must be the mother. We see nothing unreasonable in that statement, and if necessary, could very easily prove to you by logic, using the same basis I have to prove the gobler mother, that whatever hatches the egg is the mother; but deeming no other proof essential, more than has been advanced, and hoping if there is any one of an adverse opinion with myself, we may hear from him in your next.

Yours respectfully, "DOSTRICKS."

In our article last week, we quoted our authority as Worcester when it should have been Webster, as it is the only dictionary we use. The writer of the above article does not understand the application of the word mother. The only way in which it can be applied in the subject under discussion, it means simply a female parent. It is often used in a figurative sense, as the mother tongue, the mother church, it is the mother falsehood from which all idolatry is derived, &c. which would not be applicable in the present case.

CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

The insurgent positions at Belleville and Pere la Chaise were captured by the Government forces on Sunday night, after a desperate and bloody conflict, after which the firing ceased. On the following morning the troops advanced upon the last position held by the Commune, when the insurgents raised a white flag, and surrendered. They were forthwith disarmed, and the great insurrection of Paris, in 1871, was ended.

One of the regiments of MacMahon's army has returned to Versailles in triumph, the men having flowers and branches in the muzzles of their rifles, and bearing a splendid banner of red silk captured in Paris.

As a temporary measure, it is proposed to divide the city into military districts, strongly garrisoned, which arrangement will be maintained until order is fully restored and the passions aroused by the insurrection have disappeared. The loss of the army during the seven day's fighting in Paris was altogether but 2,805, while the loss of the insurgents is relatively estimated to have been more than fifteen times as great.

The Communist leaders taken alive were to have been tried this week. Their conviction was believed to be inevitable, and that they would everyone suffer death. Executions are progressing at the Champ de Mars, Park de Monceaux and the Hotel de Ville, fifty to a hundred insurgents being shot at a time.

The Massacres at La Roquette prison took place on Wednesday week, and were the Archbishop of Paris, the Apostolic prothonotary, nineteen priests, the President of the *Conseil des Comites*, ten nuns and a Mexican banker, besides other hostages.

It is reported from Brussels that letters have been seized from leading members of the Paris Commune, disclosing a plot against the Belgian Government. Insurgents escaping from Paris were to continue in Brussels the radical movement, an insurrection was to be incited, buildings to be fired, and the horrors of Paris to be repeated.

Correspondence of the Middle-town Transcript.

TOWNESEND, MAY 31st, 1871. MR. EDITOR:—The festival held last week was a success. Over \$200 was netted, and the ladies deserve great credit for their energy in collecting and taste displayed in arranging the affair. Fusky made some excellent ice cream, and Mr. Samuel Townsend, among other things, supplied a handsome lot of strawberries, from his farm in Somerset county, Md.

The Townsend Brass Band behaved hugely and every one was delighted with the music; and notwithstanding it was a church affair there was many a shake of the foot that was not at all Quaker.

Everyone is satisfied except those that did not get to the festival—well, that was their own fault. In a few weeks more the old patch land in which the festival was held will present another appearance, but they cannot run through a three day's peach culling as pleasantly as we did the festival. I anticipate hearing of their therein. If you don't "know how it is" yourself, come down some day when they are rushing. Osmynvan.

Senator Schurz has written a letter approving the course of ex-Secretary Cox Judge Matthews and others in Ohio, in their opposition to the movement, and promising to address them in Cincinnati.

The grand chase of the late Henshaw Hall, at Chesham, Eng., will be drawn this evening.

MR. GOSLEY ON POLITICAL TOPICS.

On Saturday night last, at Galveston, Texas, Horace Gosley spoke on the political topics of the day, to a large assembly, as follows:

I desired for some time to come into your State, with a view to examine the material interests, and present them afterward as I thought they looked, but the whole people of Texas united in extending me the invitation, and, without exception, have treated me with the greatest courtesy and uniform kindness. Hitherto I have confined what I had to say to topics about which there was no difference of opinion, as between the North and South, but, as I am on the eve of departure from the State, I have been invited for the first time to speak on political matters, and shall speak with deference, kindness, and a regard for the feelings of all, and trust my remarks will tend to harmonize differences, and if possible, signalize the causes. I feel we are at the commencement of a new era. Since I have been in Texas I have repeatedly heard complaints that the people of the North habitually misrepresent the feelings and acts of the Southern people, at least that portion of them that does not sympathize with those who at present control the Government; that they were generally and systematically misled.

Soon after the close of the war, complaints were made and believed that the colored people sometimes suffered from their late masters' violence, but we have heard nothing of this for two or three years. I believe at this day not so much violence occurs in Texas as in New York city—certainly there is not so much said about it. With about an equal population in Texas as in the city of New York, there are more desperadoes in that city than in Texas, and it is harder work to manage them. The proof that Texas is in good repute, is shown by the steady increase of population from other States. In this, perhaps, Texas is a single exception, without it may Oregon. Texas alone is rapidly gaining ground.

On Saturday last, the public were startled by intelligence that another Avondale horror had occurred in the coal regions, near Pittston. The shaft of the West Pittston mine took fire, and entombed nearly half a hundred people in fiery coils, equal to those pictured by Dante. There was no escape but by the opening, and that was stopped by the flames. Men were deep buried in the earth, and between them and the surface stood the devouring element. Hundreds of men were promptly on the ground, and used all possible means to rescue the sufferers. After several hours of hard and incessant labor, thirty-seven persons were brought to the surface, eighteen of them dead. The scene in the immediate neighborhood of the mouth of the pit is described as heart-rending. Mothers, wives and children were waiting anxiously to hear the fate of those near and dear to them, while their sobs and cries bring tears to the eyes of the hard, rugged men who are engaged in the holy work of succoring those in peril.

OPPOSITION TO THE JERSEY RAILROAD LEASE.—The proposed lease of the United Companies of New Jersey is meeting with some opposition. A notice signed "Many Stockholders" is given in the Philadelphia Telegraph in which the stockholders of the "Union Companies of New Jersey" are cautioned against assenting to the proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company before they have a full opportunity of understanding "the great sacrifice of their interest proposed by said lease." By means of the press, and an early meeting of the stockholders, to be duly discussed, an opportunity for full discussion will be afforded. Now that the opponents of the lease are beginning to make their objections known, the papers are discussing the matter. Both the New York World and New York Times make very serious intimations against the soundness of the financial policy of the Pennsylvania Company in expanding to such an enormous extent by numerous leases.

A VALUABLE COW.—Mr. John Satterfield, of this town, has a cow—a grade—half Alderney and half Ayrshire, which he refused \$100 for last Saturday. She is ten years old on this summer, and has at her side now her tenth calf, having had three calves in the last eleven months, all living and doing well. He has sold 9 calves from her, which brought him \$260; 5 gallons of milk daily, and Mrs. Satterfield makes about 8 pounds of butter from her weekly, when she does not sell the milk. There are 9 of her calves living, valued at \$800. Her twin calves are owned by a gentleman in Queen Anne's county, who is raising them for a yoke of oxen. They are exactly alike in size and color.

THE OUTRAGES AT THE RACES ON FRIDAY.—On Saturday James Smith, alias "Black-jack Jim," was arraigned before Alderman Jones on a charge of an assault and battery and also malicious mischief. Colonel Leebler appeared for the Point Breeze Park Association and it was proven by him that Smith, or "Black-jack Jim," whichever is his right name, threw a coat in front of "American Girl," as she was approaching the "home stretch," in the race at Point Breeze Park on Friday, Mr. Daniels, the driver of "American Girl," testified that the action of Smith had endangered his life.

The defendant was held by Alderman Jones in \$1,000 for a further hearing. Philadelphia Inquirer, May 30.

Free of Charge! Call at G. G. Chamberlaine's Drug Store, Middletown, Del. or at Townsend, Masses, Galena, Chesapeake City, and every town and village and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Roache's German Syrup, free of charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs, it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles are 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Use Green's August Flower for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, sick headache, &c. It is sold only for want of use, as they are without fail. Wm. Reynolds, New York, N.Y. May 30, 1871.

FOR SALE.

OWNERS of Large Red Water OXEN, well matched, and perfectly kind and gentle. Sold only for want of use, as they are without fail. Wm. Reynolds, New York, N.Y. May 30, 1871.

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BUSINESS LOCALS.

All linen hem-stitched handkerchiefs for ladies, 12 1/2 cts. at Scowdrick & Cochran's.

The Russell Reaper and Mower combined, for sale by E. T. EVANS.

The Advance Mower, for sale by E. T. EVANS.

Come and see the Lithia Horse Rake at EVANS.

Stoner Horse Rakes For Sale at EVANS.

Now is the time to engage your Peach Ladders of E. T. EVANS.

100,000 Peach Baskets, for sale by E. T. EVANS.

Winchester genuine preparation of the Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda in 1 oz. bottles \$1, six for \$5; in 16 oz. bottles \$3, three for \$5, at Chamberlaine's Pharmacy, Middletown, Del.

Ladies of Middletown and vicinity, are requested to call at Scowdrick & Cochran's and see their handsome stock of white goods and trimmings now opening.

E. T. EVANS, agent for Clute Brothers' portable steam engines, at manufacturer's prices.

E. T. EVANS, agent for the celebrated Excelsior Combined Reapers and Mowers.

Daty's Washer and Universal Clothes Wringer for Sale by E. T. EVANS.

Pure Ground Plaster for sale by A. T. BRADLEY.

Men's French Cut Stuffed Gaiters at W. H. Moore & Co.'s at \$5.00 per pair.

Bees Hive Syrup at W. H. Moore & Co.'s at 24 cents per gallon.

Wanted, 10,000 Bushels of Wheat at highest market price, for act. Wm. Lee & Sons, E. T. EVANS.

Rambo's White's and Kennedy's Line, For sale by A. T. BRADLEY.

Try Pontiac Flour, the best in this market, For Sale by A. T. BRADLEY.

Mr. Carmel Locust Mountain Coal, Hickory and Oak Wood, for Sale at Evans' Coal and Wood Yard, Middletown, Del.

A large number of business houses were destroyed by fire in Mobile on Monday night—total loss over \$800,000.

LOW PRICES FOR GOOD BASKETS.

Mitchell's Patent Peach Basket.

THE undersigned can furnish these baskets for a limited time at

\$150 per Thousand,

Delivered on board of

CARS OR BOAT

AT

WILLIAMSBURG, MD.

Purchasers to

PAY THE FREIGHT

From that Point

Samples can be seen and baskets furnished by applying to

W. P. BIGGS,

HENRY CLAYTON,

General Agents for New Castle County, Del. and Cecil County, Md.

MR. PLEASANT, DEL.

Or to E. T. Evans, Middletown, Del.

James Garman, St. Georges, "

H. Vandegrift, Mt. Pleasant, Del.

Jacob Boys, Summit Bridge, Del.

Joseph Biggs, Cecilton, Md.

Bowen & Boulden, Ches. City, Md.

may 27—1871

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF

VALUABLE STOCK

AND

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of Mrs. Lydia Thomas, deceased, 3 miles below Odessa, Del. on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1871.

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

All the stock and farming utensils of the deceased, consisting as follows:—3 pairs of Mules,

SIX HORSES,

among them some good travellers: 1 one-year-old colt, 2 yoke of oxen, 20 head of cattle, one and two years old.

Ten Milch Cows,

all fine milkers: 1 family carriage and double harness, 1 rock carriage and harness, 1 mill wagon, and 1 peach wagon.

Farming Implements,

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A lot of Timothy Hay in the stack, &c.

TERMS:—All sums of \$25 and under, cash; on all sums above \$25 a credit of 6 months will be given, purchasers giving bankable notes, with approved endorser, stamps and interest added.

WILLIAM DUDLEY, Administrator.

may 27—1871

CARRIAGES,

NO-TOP BUGGIES.

CARRIAGES,

TOP BUGGIES.

CARRIAGES,

JENNY LINDS.

CARRIAGES,

ROCKAWAYS.

CARRIAGES,

Jump-Seat Rockaways.

CARRIAGES,

FAMILY CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES

OF EVERY STYLE AND FINISH.

To Suit Everybody, at

J. M. COX & BRO.'S

Middletown, Del.

may 20

A GREAT OFFER.

Only \$3. for \$11. in Value.

Until the first of November next, the beautiful and artistic Chromo,

"ISN'T SHE PRETTY,"

Size, 12x17 after Little M. Spencer, retail price, \$8.00; will be sent by mail securely done up, post free, as a premium to every yearly subscriber to

Demorest's Illustrated Magazine

AND

MIRROR OF FASHIONS,

acknowledged the most practical, useful, original and beautiful of the kind.

"Isn't She Pretty" is a beautiful Chromo, a splendid Parlor Picture, and a valuable work of art; it is highly finished, mounted and varnished, and worth more than double the cost of subscription, and together with Demorest's Monthly, affords an opportunity for the investment of Three Dollars such as may never occur again. Don't fail to subscribe for "Demorest's Magazine," and you will never be willing to be without it. It will not only teach you how to dress, how to cook, how to make your children's clothes, but it will make you better wiser, happier. Women everywhere find it exactly what they want. In fact, it is the most complete Ladies Magazine now published. Husbands, Fathers, Brothers and Lovers subscribe for it, and present it with the beautiful Chromo, "Isn't She Pretty." It will make eye sparkle with delight and satisfaction, and prove a monthly reminder of your good taste and kind feeling.

Address,

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,

838 Broadway, N. Y.

Specimen copies of the latest numbers of the Magazine mailed free on receipt of 25 cents.

may 20, 1871.

VICTOR GREEN,

To Breeders of TROTTER HORSES

HAVING realized my expectations in the get of my HAMBLETONIAN STALLION

SIR CECIL,

I offer his service for this season, confidently believing him to be the best horse ever offered to breeders of trotting stock in this section, and of the most fashionable blood; greater speed and higher prices being paid for Hambletonian Horses than any other strain of stock produced in this or any other country. I have several of his colts coming three years old, which for style and speed cannot be excelled, if equaled by any in the country. I will take pleasure in showing them to gentlemen who have mares to serve.

His renowned sire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, not only produced stock of extraordinary speed, but all his colts bred from good mares which have served good mares have proved themselves equally successful as sires of trotters. I will notice a few. Edward Everett, now owned by Mr. Bonner, and for which he paid a very high price, is the sire of Mountain Boy, for which Commodore Vanderbilt paid twelve thousand dollars. He is also the sire of Joe Elliott, the property of Mr. Bonner, and he has trotted in 2:19. The famous Goldenrod Maid, for which sixty thousand dollars has been offered, is the get of Cecil's Hambletonian. I omit referring to the direct get of the old Hero; their names is legion and are familiar to all horsemen in the country.

Every good horseman who has seen my horse SIR CECIL, pronounces him as fine a Hambletonian colt as there is in the country, and a valuable addition to the illustrious prototype. Then why may he not produce a fine, fast and valuable stock as any of the Hambletonians named above?

I will stand him at the very moderate fee of Fifty Dollars for the season, (he is a very sure foal getter) with the privilege of the next season gratis if the mare does not prove in foal, and I desire only to serve good mares. My experience in raising horses, being that a good colt may come from a good sire and common dam, but that the sire and dam both being good the issue is pretty certain to be very good. As an inducement to breed only good mares to him and secure good treatment for his get, I offer the following premiums for the get of this year:

For the best Colt or Filly in the month of May, 1871, \$100.

For the second best Colt or Filly in the month of May, 1871, \$75.

For the third best Colt or Filly in the month of May, 1871, \$50.

The date and place of exhibition will be named again. The judges will be selected by a majority of the owners of the colts exhibited, and my own stock will not be brought in competition.

I also own the very high bred and very fast trotting Stallion

ARLINGTON.

that will also serve mares at my place this season. He is of another fancy trotting stock of the country, being a grandson of the celebrated Long Island Black Hawk. His dam was thoroughbred being sired by Lord Margrave. He is a very stylish and fast horse, and has sired many very promising colts; among them several owned by President Grant. I will stand him at the very low fee of \$50 for the season, giving the same privilege as I do with "Sir Cecil." I will also give the following premiums for his get of this year:

For the best Colt or Filly in the month of May, 1871, \$50.

For the second best Colt or Filly in the month of May, 1871, \$40.

For the third best Colt or Filly in the month of May, 1871, \$30.

Now there is a chance to secure the service of two of the best stallions in the country, and also a premium which will equal or exceed the fee paid.

CHARLES A. MURPHY,

may 14—1871 Newark, Del.

THE

KING

WASHER.

It washes without wearing the clothes—no rubbing or squeezing.

It washes from one to twenty-five articles in from one to four minutes.

It washes the finest Lace Curtains, Handkerchiefs, &c. without any injury.

It washes the heaviest Quilts and Blankets.

It washes whiter and more thoroughly clean than by any other process, as strong currents of water are dashed through every part of the fabric.

It will save three times its cost in a single year in labor and wear of clothes.

It reduces washing to an hour.

The King Washer is so called, if we are rightly informed, after the name of its inventor; but it is destined to lord it over all competitors, and reign supreme in the Laundry.

Everywhere acknowledged, and not only are those who stood aloof from all washing machines but those who have been using other machines are replacing them with the King Washer.—*Baltimore Herald.*

The King Washer is so complete, and answers so well all the ends desired, that there is nothing more desired in this time-saving, labor-saving machine.—*Phila. Press.*

Having purchased one of your King Washing machines, and practically tested its capacity, for economy of time and labor, and also its cleaning properties, I do not hesitate to say it will do all you claim for it, and I will cheerfully recommend it to my friends to be the best washing machine I have ever seen.—J. W. Lonne, of West Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Does it take all the dirt out? Try it, and we venture the assertion that you cannot find a piece of linen so soiled that the King Washer will not make clean as new in five minutes.—*Boston Journal.*

SPECIAL.

In the invention of the King Washer, it was designed that it should combine all the good qualities of every other washing machine, and at the same time to have not a single objectionable feature. Such a machine is the King; no rubbing, no wearing and tearing; and last, but not least, labor made easy.

If you cannot purchase a King Washer in your place, send us the

RETAIL PRICE, \$15.00,

and we will forward the same to you, free of freight, to places where no one is selling. If any one is not satisfied, and wishes to return the machine after a month's trial, according to directions, we agree to

REFUND THE MONEY.

free of freight.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

King Washing Machine & Manuf. Co.

1109, 1111, 1113 MILLER STREET,

Philadelphia.

E. T. EVANS

AGENT FOR

W. H. WANSER,

"PEACH KING," OF NEW YORK,

Will be in the market to buy all

Good Orchards of Peaches

Offered during the ensuing season.

apr 22—1871.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. G. E. COPPAGH will give instruction

in music either by the lesson or quarter.

For terms enquire of her at her residence on Lake street, just above the Academy, Middletown.

may 13—59

FOR SALE.—A CART, in good order, apply

to **JAMES H. SCOWDRICK,**

Middletown, Del.

may 13—1871

228

EDWARD MOORE,

228

Manufacturer of FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

ON HAND, MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER.

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF

PIECE GOODS, for Order Work.

Apr 22—ly

228 MARKET ST. Wilmington, Del.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. LEASE, M. D., and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear (his specialty) in the Medical College of Philadelphia, 13 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 805 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical facility are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. apr 29—1871.

GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT.

Eggs 15cts. Lard 14cts.

Butter 40. Hogs 8.

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GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT.

Eggs 15cts. Lard 14cts.

Butter 40. Hogs 8.

Chickens, dressed 12. Hogs, alive 10.

Ducks 14. Potatoes round 100.

Turkeys 16. Feathers 65.

Geese 12. Honey 20.

The above prices will be paid in cash for produce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions which will sell reasonably for cash, at the Corner of Broad and Anderson Streets, Middletown, Del.

March 25—1871 Wm. Z. GIBSON.

PEACH AND BERRY

CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

APR 25—1871.

Country Produce, &c. &c.

369 & 370 West Washington Market, N. Y.

HILLARD & MULLIKIN,

Commission Dealers in

Country Produce, &c. &c.

369 & 370 West Washington Market, N. Y.

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APR 25—1871.

Country Produce, &c. &c.

369 & 370 West Washington Market, N. Y.

HO! FOR SPRING!

J. F. ELIASON

HAS just returned from the city with a large and handsome stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting in part as follows:

LADIES' DRESS POPLINS,

ALPACA SERGES,

PERCALES, CAMBRICS, STRIPES,

PLAIDS, &c. &c.

Spring and Summer Cassimeres,

LINEN DUCKS & DRILLS,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

LADIES' MISSES & CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND GAITERS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

And in fact everything usually kept in a first-class country store. All of the above goods have been bought from first hands for net cash, and will be sold at the very lowest prices.

FOR CASH!

J. F. ELIASON,

